AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 9, 2008

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 19, 2008

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 21, 2008

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 8, 2008

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2007–08 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2806

Introduced by Assembly Member Karnette

(Coauthor: Senator Lowenthal)

February 22, 2008

An act to amend Section 1365 of, and to add Section 1363.002 to, An act to add Section 1363.002 to the Civil Code, relating to common interest developments.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2806, as amended, Karnette. Common interest developments: board member education.

The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act provides for the creation and regulation of common interest developments. Existing law requires the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Department of Real Estate, to the extent existing funds are available, to develop an online education course for the board of directors of an association regarding the role, duties, laws, and responsibilities of board members and prospective board members, and the nonjudicial foreclosure process.

This bill would, commencing July 1, 2010, require each current member of the board of directors of an association that is comprised solely of residential separate interests who is serving a term of at least 12 consecutive months to provide a statement to the board indicating

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whether he or she has completed an educational course on the law of common interest developments and, if applicable, when the course was completed. The bill would impose certain requirements on the board of an association relating to the disclosure of information about the completion of such a course by board members, and the amounts budgeted for these educational costs.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:
 - (a) There are more than 35,000 41,000 common interest developments in California, comprising more than 4,300,000 dwellings. Dwellings in those common interest developments comprise approximately one-fourth of the state's housing stock.
 - (b) Common interest developments are governed by associations. Managing an association is a complex responsibility. Association members elect volunteer boards of directors and those directors may have little or no experience serving in that capacity. In order to properly discharge their duties, directors must comply with many laws and, in so doing, must interpret and enforce those laws. Directors must also interpret and apply the provisions of the association's governing documents and rules. Additionally, board members may not fully understand their rights and obligations under the law. Mistakes and misunderstandings are inevitable and may result in serious, costly, and divisive problems.
 - (c) While litigation is one form of dispute resolution, the principal remedy for disputes should be based on a policy of prevention. Litigation is not a positive means of resolving association issues when the disputants are neighbors and must maintain ongoing relationships. The adversarial nature of litigation can disrupt these relationships, creating animosity that degrades the quality of life within an association, shifts the focus of the board, and increases the likelihood of future disputes. Litigation may increase the expenses of an association, which must be paid by its members through increased assessments. In some cases, homeowners cannot personally afford to file or defend a lawsuit.

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(d) Frequent changes in law make the law more difficult to understand and apply while imposing significant additional costs on associations.

- (e) Education will provide association directors with a significantly greater awareness of the laws that prescribe association operational procedures and will better equip them to govern an association more efficiently and prudently. Board members' increased knowledge and proficiency in understanding the law will provide them with the means to proactively and responsibly use a nonjudicial approach to resolve disputes and to limit the frequency and severity of disputes within an association.
- SEC. 2. Section 1363.002 is added to the Civil Code, to read: 1363.002. (a) Each member of the board of directors of an association that is comprised solely of residential separate interests who is serving a term of at least 12 consecutive months and each candidate for election to the board shall, in a timely manner, provide a statement to the board indicating whether he or she has completed an educational course on the law of common interest developments and, if applicable, when the course was completed. Each member of, or candidate for, the board of directors may also provide a description of any other relevant education or qualifications to the board.
- (b) Each association shall annually disclose, in writing, the following information to the association members:
 - (1) The provisions of this section.

- (2) The statements provided to the board pursuant to subdivision (a).
- (3) A statement included in the ballot materials disclosing, for each candidate, based upon the statement provided to the board pursuant to subdivision (a), whether he or she has completed an educational course on the law of common interest developments and, if so, when the course was completed. The statement shall also include a description of other relevant education or qualifications of the board member if one was provided by the board member pursuant to subdivision (a). The statement shall also specify the expiration date of each board member's term of office, if applicable.
- (c) The declarant and the developer of a common interest development shall be exempt from the requirements specified in

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subdivision (a) until the board of directors governing that development is composed of a majority of separate interest owners.

- (d) Nothing in this section shall in any way operate to invalidate the good standing of a member of an association or remove or abrogate the board member immunities contained in Section 1365.7, or in Section 7231.5 of the Corporations Code. The immunities contained in those sections shall apply whether or not an officer or director has taken the educational course specified in subdivision (a).
- (e) The completion or failure to complete a course may not be used as evidence to establish a breach of fiduciary duty of a board member.
 - (f) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2010.
 - SEC. 3. Section 1365 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 1365. Unless the governing documents impose more stringent standards, the association shall prepare and distribute to all of its members the following documents:
- (a) A pro forma operating budget, which shall include all of the following:
 - (1) The estimated revenue and expenses on an accrual basis.
- (2) A summary of the association's reserves based upon the most recent review or study conducted pursuant to Section 1365.5, based only on assets held in eash or eash equivalents, which shall be printed in boldface type and include all of the following:
- (A) The current estimated replacement cost, estimated remaining life, and estimated useful life of each major component.
- (B) As of the end of the fiscal year for which the study is prepared:
- (i) The current estimate of the amount of cash reserves necessary to repair, replace, restore, or maintain the major components.
- (ii) The current amount of accumulated cash reserves actually set aside to repair, replace, restore, or maintain major components.
- (iii) If applicable, the amount of funds received from either a compensatory damage award or settlement to an association from any person or entity for injuries to property, real or personal, arising out of any construction or design defects, and the expenditure or disposition of funds, including the amounts expended for the direct and indirect costs of repair of construction or design defects. These amounts shall be reported at the end of the fiscal year for which the study is prepared as separate line items under eash reserves

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pursuant to clause (ii). Instead of complying with the requirements set forth in this clause, an association that is obligated to issue a review of their financial statement pursuant to subdivision (b) may include in the review a statement containing all of the information required by this clause.

- (C) The percentage that the amount determined for purposes of clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) equals the amount determined for purposes of clause (i) of subparagraph (B).
- (D) The current deficiency in reserve funding expressed on a per unit basis. The figure shall be calculated by subtracting the amount determined for purposes of clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) from the amount determined for purposes of clause (i) of subparagraph (B) and then dividing the result by the number of separate interests within the association, except that if assessments vary by the size or type of ownership interest, then the association shall calculate the current deficiency in a manner that reflects the variation.
 - (3) A statement as to all of the following:

- (A) Whether the board of directors of the association has determined to defer or not undertake repairs or replacement of any major component with a remaining life of 30 years or less, including a justification for the deferral or decision not to undertake the repairs or replacement.
- (B) Whether the board of directors of the association, consistent with the reserve funding plan adopted pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 1365.5, has determined or anticipates that the levy of one or more special assessments will be required to repair, replace, or restore any major component or to provide adequate reserves therefor. If so, the statement shall also set out the estimated amount, commencement date, and duration of the assessment.
- (C) The mechanism or mechanisms by which the board of directors will fund reserves to repair or replace major components, including assessments, borrowing, use of other assets, deferral of selected replacements or repairs, or alternative mechanisms.
- (D) Whether the association has any outstanding loans with an original term of more than one year, including the payee, interest rate, amount outstanding, annual payment, and when the loan is scheduled to be retired.
- (4) A general statement addressing the procedures used for the ealculation and establishment of those reserves to defray the future

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repair, replacement, or additions to those major components that 2 the association is obligated to maintain. The report shall include, 3 but need not be limited to, reserve calculations made using the 4 formula described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 5 1365.2.5, and may not assume a rate of return on cash reserves in excess of 2 percent above the discount rate published by the Federal 6 7 Reserve Bank of San Francisco at the time the calculation was 8 made.

The summary of the association's reserves disclosed pursuant to paragraph (2) shall not be admissible in evidence to show improper financial management of an association, provided that other relevant and competent evidence of the financial condition of the association is not made inadmissible by this provision.

Notwithstanding a contrary provision in the governing documents, a copy of the operating budget shall be annually distributed not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days prior to the beginning of the association's fiscal year.

- (5) Commencing in its first fiscal year beginning after June 30, 2009, and each fiscal year thereafter, a line item for board member education costs. The amounts budgeted for those costs may pay or provide reimbursement for all or a portion of the reasonable expenses incurred by board members that are directly associated with enrollment in an educational course on the law of common interest developments. The payment or reimbursement shall not exceed, for each board member, one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) for course tuition, fees, and materials, which may not include food or lodging, and travel expenses.
- (b) Commencing January 1, 2009, a summary of the reserve funding plan adopted by the board of directors of the association. as specified in paragraph (4) of subdivision (e) of Section 1365.5. The summary shall include notice to members that the full reserve study plan is available upon request, and the association shall provide the full reserve plan to any member upon request.
- (c) A review of the financial statement of the association shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles by a licensee of the California Board of Accountancy for any fiscal year in which the gross income to the association exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000). A copy of the review of the financial statement shall be distributed within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year.

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- (d) Instead of the distribution of the pro forma operating budget required by subdivision (a), the board of directors may elect to distribute a summary of the pro forma operating budget to all of its members with a written notice that the pro forma operating budget is available at the business office of the association or at another suitable location within the boundaries of the development, and that copies will be provided upon request and at the expense of the association. If any member requests that a copy of the proforma operating budget required by subdivision (a) be mailed to the member, the association shall provide the copy to the member by first-class United States mail at the expense of the association and delivered within five days. The written notice that is distributed to each of the association members shall be in at least 10-point boldface type on the front page of the summary of the budget.
- (e) A statement describing the association's policies and practices in enforcing lien rights or other legal remedies for default in payment of its assessments against its members shall be annually delivered to the members not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days immediately preceding the beginning of the association's fiscal year.
- (f) (1) A summary of the association's property, general liability, earthquake, flood, and fidelity insurance policies, which shall be distributed not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days preceding the beginning of the association's fiscal year, that includes all of the following information about each policy:
 - (A) The name of the insurer.
 - (B) The type of insurance.

- (C) The policy limits of the insurance.
- (D) The amount of deductibles, if any.
- (2) The association shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, notify its members by first-class mail if any of the policies described in paragraph (1) have lapsed, been canceled, and are not immediately renewed, restored, or replaced, or if there is a significant change, such as a reduction in coverage or limits or an increase in the deductible, as to any of those policies. If the association receives any notice of nonrenewal of a policy described in paragraph (1), the association shall immediately notify its members if replacement coverage will not be in effect by the date the existing coverage will lapse.

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(3) To the extent that any of the information required to be disclosed pursuant to paragraph (1) is specified in the insurance policy declaration page, the association may meet its obligation to disclose that information by making copies of that page and distributing it to all of its members.

(4) The summary distributed pursuant to paragraph (1) shall contain, in at least 10-point boldface type, the following statement: "This summary of the association's policies of insurance provides only certain information, as required by subdivision (f) of Section 1365 of the Civil Code, and should not be considered a substitute for the complete policy terms and conditions contained in the actual policies of insurance. Any association member may, upon request and provision of reasonable notice, review the association's insurance policies and, upon request and payment of reasonable duplication charges, obtain copies of those policies. Although the association maintains the policies of insurance specified in this summary, the association's policies of insurance may not cover your property, including personal property or, real property improvements to or around your dwelling, or personal injuries or other losses that occur within or around your dwelling. Even if a loss is covered, you may nevertheless be responsible for paying all or a portion of any deductible that applies. Association members should consult with their individual insurance broker or agent for appropriate additional coverage."